

# The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1886.

日八月五年戊丙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. Azan, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GODRI, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDREW PRINCE & CO., 38, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORRI, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SALEY & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HENKEMAN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE GUZI, SHANTOU, QUONKE, ANFOY, WILSON, NICHOLAS & CO., FOOCHEE, HEDGE & CO., SHANGHAI, LAZEE, CRAWFORD & CO., AND KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LAKE, CRAWFORD & CO., AND KELLY & CO.

## Banks.

### NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, or their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3 P.M.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, at the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked "On Hongkong Society" Post Boxes is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION,  
JOHN WALTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, June 7, 1886.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000  
PAID UP.....\$500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE,  
40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.  
BRANCHES:  
In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank borrows Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent per annum.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the Holders of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of  
THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.  
H. A. HERBERT,  
Manager,  
Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1068

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000  
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-  
PRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS,  
Chairman.—A. MOYER, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman.—M. GROTH, Esq.  
J. B. IRVING, Esq.—H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
C. D. BOTTELLER, Esq.—R. H. M. HUNTING-  
TON, Esq.  
W. H. F. DABY, Esq.—T. R. MCINTOSH,  
Esq.  
H. L. DAILEYMPLE, Hon. A. P. McEWEN,  
Esq.—Hon. F. D. SASCOX.

Chief Manager,  
Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Acting Chief Manager.—JOHN WALTER, Esq.  
Manager.

Shanghai.—EWEN CAMPBELL, Esq.  
London Bankers.—London and County  
Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent "

" 12 " 5 per cent "

Local Bills Discounted,  
Credits granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the  
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,  
Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 11, 1886. 1136

### Notices of Firms.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

#### NOTICE.

MR. E. L. WOODIN will assume CHARGE of this Company's BUSINESS at this AGENCY, during my Absence from Hongkong.

A. MOYER,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 3, 1886. 1091

### Intimations.

#### WANTED

A CLERK for one of the Coast Ports, a Knowledge of German and English Required.

Address with References,

" 10,"

Care of THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, June 18, 1886. 1187

### Business Notices.



MESSES. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have the pleasure to inform the Community of Hongkong and neighbouring Ports that they have made arrangements in Foochow for a SUPPLY of their MIXTURE of the CHOICEST NEW TEAS.

### 'THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE'

which in the course of many years, has acquired a deservedly high reputation, as evidenced by the large demand for use here, the appreciation shown by friends at home to whom it has been sent, and the numerous Orders received for it from old Hongkong Residents in the Colonies and elsewhere.

MESSES. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. undertake to deliver this acceptable present to friends in the United Kingdom, free of any charge whatever on the home side, at

Per 10-catty Box \$12.00.

Per 5-catty Box \$7.50.

Orders are solicited for this CHOICE TEA, which will be forwarded by First Steamer, after receipt of order.

This TEA can also be sent to America and the United States, at current rates, which can be obtained on application.

Hongkong, June 10, 1886. 1143

### Professor GORDON, THE ILLUSIONIST IS COMING.

#### SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Hongkong, June 10, 1886. 1102

### KELLY & WALSH, LD.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING

### NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

ALPHONSE DAUDET—Tartarin sur les Alpes.  
CHARLES TABARAUD—La Locon D'amour.  
MARGUERITE CHAMPAIGNE—Le Cervene de Paris.  
GERALD—Tout Pres d'une Faute.  
ERNEST MONTEUX—La Bande des Coprophiles.  
MARIE CORNILLE—Un Meurt.  
LEOPOLD STOKES—La Famille du Dope.  
EMILE ZOLA—L'Ete.  
LOUIS ULIAH—Pape Fortin.  
PRINCE LOBOMIRSKI—Tzar Archiduchesse de Bragovas.  
ALEXIS BOUVIER—L'Arriere du Crime.  
CHARLES MAHRY—Le Dernier Caprice.

Hongkong, June 12, 1886. 1151

### W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
A LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & CHILDREN'S  
Summer Hosiery  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, June 16, 1886. 1170

### Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The ACCOMMODATION and SERVICE of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTEL is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINING HALL.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, READING, BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABEE & HING KEE,  
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1886. 1012

### ROBERT LANG & CO.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters,

QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

Hongkong, February 17, 1886. 881

#### HAVE RECEIVED EX GLENCOE.

LONG CLOTH SHIRTS. India Gauze SINGLETS. Balbriggan.

Summer 4-HOSE. Cholera BELTS.

Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS. Waterproof COATS.

Hongkong, May 25, 1886. 1027

#### Calf, Kid and Patent Leather BOOTS and SHOES.

Lawn Tennis & Canvas SHOES.

Christy's Felt HATS.

Black, DRAB and NUTRIA.

Single and Double Terai HATS.

Straw and Calcutta Pith Sun HATS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, February 6, 1886. 265

#### WHOLESALE GENERAL HARDWARE, AND FANCY GOODS MERCHANT.

EXPORTERS OF GENERAL GOODS, 51, 53 & 55, OVERGATE.

DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Sample Orders made up to day accepted.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, June 14, 1886. 1010

#### TO LET.

NO. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS. Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1064

#### TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak.

Good TENNIS GROUND attached.

Apply to DENNYS & MOSSOP.

Hongkong, January 23, 1886. 102

#### TO LET.

THE HOUSE in CASTLE ROAD No. 1.

Apply to the SPANISH PROCURATOR, No. 14, Castle Road. Terms moderate. Possession on the first of the month.

Hongkong, February 6, 1886. 265

#### FOR SALE.

JULES S. M. M. & CO.

CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$20 per Case of 12-doz.

Pint.....\$21 " " 2.

## For Sale.

**MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.**  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE  
THE FOLLOWING  
**STORES.**

York HAMS.  
Roll BUTTER.  
Topcan BUTTER.  
French BUTTER.  
Eps COCOA.  
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.  
Picnic TONGUES.  
MACKEREL in 5lb Tins.  
RAISINS and CURRANTS.  
Crystallized FRUITS.  
SAVORY & Moore's New Infant FOOD.  
BARNES & Co.'s JAMS.  
Potted MEATS.  
PATE DE FOIS GRAS.  
Swiss MILK.

BORDEN'S  
CONDENSED MILK.  
COOKING STOVES.  
KEROSINE LAMPS.

WINES, &amp;c.

GILBERT'S Sparkling SAUMUR, Pts. & Qua.  
SACOCHE'S MANZANILLA.  
SACOCHE'S Old Invalid PORT.  
Old Bourbon WHISKY.  
Burke's Old Irish WHISKY.  
Royal Glendes WHISKY.  
MARSALA.

&amp;c., &amp;c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT  
of  
**OILMAN'S STORES,**  
at the  
Lowest Possible Prices  
FOR CASH.

**MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 280

## FOR SALE

**Oraigieburn—Mount Gough.**  
THIS desirable RESIDENCE is situated on one of the very best positions on the whole hill-side, and there is room for additional building.  
The House is very strongly built—partly of concrete blocks, and partly of bricks on granite basement. It contains Seven Rooms, besides Two Dressing-rooms, Bath-rooms, etc., and Two Drying-rooms. The front Verandah is more than usually spacious, and the House as at present enlarged so it might easily be in available for a Summer Club or Hotel. There are Two Lawn Tennis Courts—one in chum and one in grass.  
Possession may be had by arrangement—and the Furniture if desired may be taken at a valuation. Two-thirds of the Purchase Money may remain on Mortgage at 7%.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
Hongkong, May 18, 1886. 986

## NOW READY.

**THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE;** with special reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the **China Mail** Office, and at Messrs. **LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**—Price, 75 cents.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

**ARTHUR CARVER**, American barque, Capt. C. Pondleton—Order.

**ALFRED WATTS**, American ship, Capt. H. Ayler—*Douglas Laprak & Co.*

**ALLIE ROWE**, Hawaiian brig, Captain J. Phillips—Captain.

**ALMA**, German barque, Capt. R. Albert—*Melchers & Co.*

**BARTH J. HOWENS**, Amer. barque, Capt. John A. Plum—Chinese.

**BONVID**, Norwegian barque, Captain C. Heuriksen—*Torg Sang Wo.*

**CHARLES DENNIS**, American ship, Capt. L. Allen—Order.

**CATALINA**, British brig, Captain A. R. Pilkington—*Jardine, Matheson & Co.*

**E. J. SPENCE**, British barque, Captain J. H. Gill—Order.

**FRED. P. LITCHFIELD**, American barque, Capt. Sam'l Bartlett—Order.

**G. C. TOPET**, American barque, Captain R. G. Delano—*Ed. Schellhaas & Co.*

**HENRY S. SANFORD**, American ship, Capt. G. W. Pendleton—*Adamson, Bell & Co.*

**J. D. PETERS**, American ship, Capt. G. A. Lane—*Messengers Maritime.*

**JOHN M. BLAINE**, British ship, Capt. D. F. Faulkner—*Melchers & Co.*

**LEONORA**, Austro-Hungarian ship, Capt. G. Moreau—*Melchers & Co.*

**OMES**, American ship, Captain Dillon—*Melchers & Co.*

**SUNG**, British steamer, Captain Dodd—*Gibb, Livingston & Co.*

**WANDERING MINER**, Fr. barquentine, Capt. Hudson—*Arnold, Karberg & Co.*

## Intimations.

DENTISTRY.  
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.  
MODERATE FEES.

**MR. WONG TAI-FONG**,  
Surgeon Dentist,  
(FORMERLY APPOINTED AND LAT-  
TERLY ATTENDED TO DR. ROGER)  
At the urgent request of his European  
and American patients and friends,  
has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly oc-  
cupied by Dr. Roger,  
No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

## CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.  
Sole Address  
2, DUDDELL STREET.  
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)  
Hongkong, January 12, 1886.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

**SHIPMASTERS** and ENGINEERS are  
respectfully informed that, upon  
their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of  
the Company's FOREMEN should be at  
hand, or ready for REPAIRS if sent to the  
HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will  
receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found  
necessary, Communication with the Under-  
signed is requested, when immediate steps  
will be taken to rectify the cause of dis-  
satisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1886. 1458

GRIFFITH'S  
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG

NOW READY,  
1, DUDDELL STREET.

GRIFFITH & CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF THE  
LONDON AERATED WATERS,  
1, DUDDELL STREET.

Continue to Supply:

SODA WATER, LEMONADE,  
TONIC " GINGERADE,  
Seltzer RASPBERRYADE,  
SARAFARILLA &c. &c.  
At the same Moderate Charges.

Hongkong, June 9, 1886. 957

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING,  
SATURDAY, the 19th June.

FOURTH GRAND  
REME NYI CONCERT.

EDWARD REMENYI,  
THE KING OF VIOLINISTS;  
SIGNOR LOUISA MARCHETTI,  
PRIMA DONNA; &c.

MR. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE,  
(SOLO PIANIST).

FOR TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT,  
EDWARD REMENYI

will perform the following Violin Solos:  
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HONGKONG  
THE FAMOUS.

Coherico—Romantique at BENJAMIN  
Hungarian Dance..... E. REMENYI  
(Composed by Remenyi at the age of 16  
and erroneously supposed to be  
the composition of Brahme).

Scotch National Annie Laurie.  
Melodies Charlie is my Darling.

By Special Request

'Home Sweet Home.'

And desire his famous introduction and  
improvisation on the  
'Carnival of Venice.'

Plan of Theatre now open at Messrs.  
KELLY & WARSH, LIMITED, where Seats  
may be secured.

FRANK WESTON,  
Asian Courier. J. J. FOSTER

Hongkong, June 19, 1886. 1121

1107

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship

Diamante,  
Capt. McCAUL, will be  
dispatched for the above

Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at  
5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 19, 1886. 1108

1108

FOR NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA.

(With liberty to call at KOBE.)

The Steamship

Strathmore,  
Capt. W. F. PEASE, Com-  
mander, will be despatched  
for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY,  
the 23rd Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 19, 1886. 1104

1104

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIEN TSIN VIA SWATOW.

The Co.'s Steamship

Pechili,  
Captains PAYNE, will be  
despatched as above on  
or about the 26th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 19, 1886. 1106

1106

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 10, 1886.

## To-day's Advertisements.

THE  
HONGKONG MASONIC CLUB,  
LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES  
ORDINANCES 1865 TO 1883 OF  
HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, \$8,000,000.

Divided into 800 Shares of \$10 each.

On each Share there shall be paid  
the sum of \$5 on application,

and the balance of \$5 per  
Share shall be payable  
on allotment.

Directors: O. P. CHATER, Esq.  
G. C. COX, Esq.  
S. J. GOWER, Esq.  
CHARLES GRANT, Esq.  
Dr. WM. YOUNG.

Secretary: (For the time being). CHARLES GEANT, Esq.

Banker: THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

Solicitors: MESSES. WOTTON & DEAGON.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed for the  
purpose of establishing a MASONIC CLUB  
in Hongkong, for the use and enjoyment of  
the Masonic fraternity in Hongkong and  
China, on the lines and with the powers  
mentioned in the Memorandum and Articles  
of Association.

Negotiations are now proceeding with the  
view of obtaining for a Club House a lease of  
the premises now being erected at the  
south west corner of Duddell Street, ad-  
joining Zetland Lodge. These premises  
will be, when finished, commodious and  
appropriate for the purpose, and are situated  
in a central and advantageous position.

There is no agreement in existence affecting  
the Company.

The present registered Office of the Com-  
pany is at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's  
premises, No. 19, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

Applications for Shares which will be re-  
ceived up to and including the 15th day of  
July, 1886, must be made on the accom-  
panying form and forwarded to the Hon.  
SECRETARY, and the amount payable on  
application must be paid to the HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at  
Hongkong. If no allotment is made the  
deposit will be returned without any deduction  
but without any interest, and where the number  
of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be  
credited in reduction of the amount payable  
on allotment and any excess returned.

Forms of Application for Shares may be  
obtained from the Hon. SECRETARY.

Applications for Shares which will be re-  
ceived after the 15th day of July, 1886, will  
not be accepted.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
Limited.

Hongkong, June 19, 1886. 1190

1190

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
MARSEILLE, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,  
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,  
PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

AND BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills  
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN  
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLE,  
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK,  
BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
ROSETTA, Captain G. W. BRADY, will be  
despatched from this for LONDON direct, via  
CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on  
THURSDAY, 1st JULY, at 4 p.m.  
Cargo will be received on board until  
10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Hongkong, June 19, 1886. 1193

1193

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 18, 1886.—

To-morrow is the 49th anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland and the beginning of the 50th year of her reign.

The mother of Mr Li, the Mixed Court Magistrate of Shanghai, died on the 12th June at 6 o'clock, and Mr Lo will be obliged to give up his post and go into retirement for 27 months. The Mercury understands that Mr Tsai Wei-chang, second manager of the Kiangnan Arsenal, has been appointed Mr Lo's successor.

The prospectus of the proposed Hongkong Masonic Club is published in another column. The capital of the Company has been fixed at \$3,000, divided into 800 shares of \$10 each, of which \$5 must be paid off application may be had from Mr Charles Grant (the Hon Secretary, pro tem.) at Messrs Kelly and Walsh's.

What will the Shanghai Courier hear is true, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., and the large German houses, have not obtained all the plums that China is casting on the market. From a Chinese source it hears that Messrs Russell and Company have lately negotiated a contract to supply the Chinese government with guns and munitions of war to the value of one and a quarter million taels for the defence of the Pescadores, Keelung, &c.

We have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the valuable Returns of Trade at the Treaty Ports (of China) and Trade Reports for the year 1885, issued by the Chinese Imperial Customs. We have already given the summary of the whole trade as compiled by Mr A. B. Drew, the Statistical Secretary, and one or two other extracts on special points from the Commissioners' reports, and we may give some further information from the exhaustive returns later on.

With reference to the alleged decamping of Paymaster Markham, of the Esopus, mentioned by a correspondent who sent us some account of the doings of the British squadron, and whose letter we published on the 14th instant, the Shanghai Courier of the 15th instant says:—“It is currently reported that the paymaster of the British gunboat Esopus, which left this port to-day has decamped, and that his accounts show that \$7,000 are missing. In addition to this it is also rumoured that he had forged Captain Hicks' name for the amount of \$3,000, the cheque having been cashed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. This rumour having gained considerable circulation about town, our representative was sent this afternoon to interview Captain Hicks of the Esopus, but it was found that the vessel had just left her moorings and steamed away. To what port she has gone we were unable to ascertain, but presumably to look for the missing paymaster.” Our correspondent fixed the defalcation at £180, and stated that a court of enquiry had been held to examine the missing paymaster's accounts.

The case for the defence of the alleged rioters in Gough Street was opened this afternoon. The contention is that the men arrested in No. 6 and No. 21 Gough Street had run there to get shelter and were not engaged in the attack on No. 20, Lo Aluk's house. Two witnesses were brought to support this contention. The first was a clerk of Messrs Wotton & Deacon, who happened to be in the house No. 1, Gough Street, and who said he saw the men advancing up Gough Street, and before they reached the door of No. 6 closed as if by people who dreaded the place would be attacked. The second was a doctor, or, rather, a quack, in whose house five of the men were arrested. He said these took made their way into his house and hid below his bed, whence they were dragged out by the police, who maltreated them. His evidence, however, seemed to be of the most confused character. The report of the case will be found in another column.

The landing of French troops on the New Hebrides and the hoisting of the French flag on these Islands are acts which directly violate the distinct assurances which have from time to time been given by the French Government that the integrity of the New Hebrides would be respected, and constitute a serious breach of faith. It remains to be seen whether these acts were authorised or not by the Government. If they were then Great Britain has been grossly deceived, and she cannot without further serious loss to her reputation, do else than demand the immediate withdrawal of the troops and lowering of the flag. If they were not, then we imagine the matter will be easily arranged. We are more inclined to believe that the latter is the proper view to take of the case. At the same time, we cannot avoid remembering that in at least one instance recently troops of a foreign power have been landed on territory apparently contrary to the wishes of the Government to which they belonged, and after all, that the territory was retained. We hope, however, that such an unhandy proceeding will not be repeated. The excitement indignation would, perhaps, be the better word of the Australians is easily understood. Though Australia among from penal settlements, her colonies now wish her to be free from the contamination of criminals. Their indignant protest against any seizure of adjoining territory for the purpose of stocking it with criminals, as French politicians have suggested should be done with the New Hebrides, are therefore not unnatural.

It is a pity that M. Remenyi should have paid us a visit at a time when the languor of summer seems to have crept over the residence and to have left not even a relish for the highest and purest music. It is seldom that we get the chance of such a treat as has been provided at the City Hall during the last few days, and if encouragement is so meagre it is to be feared the chances will not increase. Of last night's performance the same story must be told as of the others. The audience was small and the fare the finest that could be wished. It is the perfect intonation of his music, the faultless expression of the minutest chord, that, even more than the versatility of his skill and the wide range of his expression, delighted all who listen to the grand flow of harmony that pours from M. Remenyi's violin. The item in last night's programme that was heard with the most rapt attention was “The Dead March in Saul.” But although the performance was that of a master hand and every chord of the solemn subduing music sent a responsive thrill to the heart, we must confess to an uneasy feeling when the variations were given. They were doubtless grand and inspiring and perhaps fitting as an adaptation to the violin, but they are not part of the old much-loved numbers which one would have fair heard embellished. Old airs have a sacredness in memory and even improvements are jarring. Mr Remenyi in the other pieces he played held, as he always does, his audience spell-bound, and he more than deserved the outbursts of enthusiastic applause, the small floral tributes, and the genuine heart-felt admiration of the audience. In response to recalls he gave with touching effect “The last Rose of Summer” and the Marseillaise. The latter was powerfully and nobly done. Few could listen to such an inspiring interpretation of Rouget de l'Isle's grand conception without feeling somewhat of the ardour that thrilled the heroes of the Revolution. A need of praise is also due to Signorina Louisa Marchetti. She has a rich voice of wide compass and she rendered last night with sweetness and yet with powerful effect a number of the finest and most difficult pieces. On the piano M. Remenyi was ably supported by Mr Isidore Luckstone, who played with taste and rare effect two or three solos. His “Faust” Waltz was deservedly encored, Mr Luckstone responding with a delightful minute. The only thing that was awaiting to make the entertainment of last night perfect was a bumper house. We fervently hope M. Remenyi will face a large audience to-night, when some atonement may be made for past neglect.

The French man-of-war *Primauguet* arrived at the Red Buoy at Shanghai from Chefoo on the 11th instant.

H.E. Mr Kennedy, the new United States Consul-General, arrived at Shanghai on the 10th instant by the *Tokio Maru*.

The purchaser of the wreck of the *Sinope* is beginning to get a return for his money, and some of the things he has salvaged have arrived at Shanghai.—N.C.D. News.

A GRAVESTONE in Lancashire bears an inscription which reads as follows:—“Here lies an honest lawyer: Nature works a miracle sometimes.”

The Chinkiang correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* reports that Ting Pao-chen, the Viceroy of Szechuan, died on the 24th ultimo.

The *Amoy Gazette* hears that the case of Malcampo & Chos Hee (Lekin) has been terminated and Mr Malcampo was awarded Tls. 10,000.

The *Fochow Echo* now hears that there is no truth in the rumour that cast were to be coined at the Arsenal. It has been proposed, but has got no farther.

Says the *Fochow Echo*:—“The recent heavy rains have caused some fears for the crops and we hear the price of rice has gone up considerably.”

H.E. Mdnisius C. Jordan, French Minister, leaves for France in the *Jemmap*, Senator Salcedo, ex Spanish Minister, will be a passenger by the same vessel.—N.C. D. News.

Among the passengers who arrived at Shanghai by the *s.s. Kouangshing* from the North on the 14th inst. were Mons. and Madame Cogondau, Messrs Colin de Plancy, and A. Vissiers.

The *s.s. Sin Nanjing*, having repaired the damage sustained in the late collision with the *s.s. Hawk*, left Boyd's wharves at Shanghai on the 14th instant, and anchored in the river.

The *Ningpo*, lately in collision with the *Toku*, probably has her repairs completed, and come out of the Old Dock on Sunday, the 13th inst. It was found necessary to replace only two plates on her starboard side.

The Japanese who defrauded Messrs Schone and Motto by obtaining advances on false-packed silk, did it on a noble scale while they were about it. About 1,500 bricks and twenty-three car-loads of rags and cotton were discovered in the supposed silk bales.

JUAN Fernandez is said to have been leased by the Chilian Government to a Swiss named Rodt. He has assumed the dignity of Vicerey, with considerable powers. His subjects consist of English, French, Austrians, North and South Americans, Swiss, Spaniards, and North Germans.

QING, the Chinese Giant, has become, says the *s.s. Argonaut*, a citizen of the United States, in Kansas City, where he intends to make his home. He will make one more visit to China, and then return for good. His relatives are engaged in tea business in China, and he intends to import to Kansas direct. He admitted to a reporter that he had matrimonial designs, and that at no distant day he would take out a license, but did not wish to disclose the name of the happy Kansas belle.

The engines of the U.S.S. *Marietta* broke down some ten miles above Wuhu last week, and one of the engineers had to go to Shanghai in order to get the damaged piece of machinery repaired. Minister Denby had to take passage in a merchant steamer.

The Newchwang correspondent of the N.C. D. News says:—Meanwhile quantities of guns and ammunition continue to arrive, the *Kung-pen* having just discharged her ordnance. It is strange that, although big guns have been paid for guns etc., and have continually about the magnificent way the Chinese are being armed, nearly all the infantry one sees about here are burdened with obsolete muskets, some may be termed banderilles, but very few are modernised. Business is rather quiet, shippers complain of having lost thus far, and are not eager to employ steamers, prices however keep up pretty well. Farmers sit for rain, the country being very dry.

SAYS THE *Overland Mail*:—The Chinese Government are taking steps to make their new Board of Admiralty an important department. Prince Chun, its president, has been authorised to raise the sum of five million taels, about 14 million sterling, and it is not improbable that the visit of the Marquis Tseng, who is the second member of the Board to Manchester, Glasgow, and other places has some connection with the duties of his ministry. After the Marquis Teung returns from his provincial tour he will proceed to St. Petersburg to present his letters of recall at the Russian Court. He will then return to England, and his departure for China will take place about next August.

Warns on the 3rd June, the *Canton Daily News* says:—It is reported here that an arrangement has actually been come to for the removal of the Peh-tung Cathedral to another site within the Imperial City, and it is supposed that the Abbot Prior has gone to Europe on that business. The transaction has been managed by direct negotiation between the Imperial Government and the Church; the French Legation certainly had no hand in it. The discovery that they can arrange their affairs between themselves will undoubtedly make it easier both for the Chinese Government and the Holy See henceforth to dispense with the assistance of France which has led to much trouble to China, among other things the Tongking war.

According to the *Shanghai Courier* of the 15th instant, a man named Ho Ching Chee, treasurer of the Chinese Legation in London, has been arrested on a warrant at Shanghai, at a native lodging house No. 12 Sungkang Road, and taken to the Mixed Court. As far as we can ascertain, the treasurer had embezzled Tls. 4,000 of the Chinese Government money while in London, and then left the country. The Marquis Teung afterwards telegraphed to the Customs Taikai at Shanghai for the offender's arrest; but it was only yesterday that his whereabouts were found out, and the Mixed Court Magistrate immediately communicated with the Police for his apprehension. The prisoner was sent into the custody to dispense with the assistance of the Tongking.

The N.C. D. News hears that the Chinese entertain very sanguine hopes of this year's trading. Everything white-coloured is, they say, going to pay. Now the white colour covers some of the most important articles of trade—the silks, the bulk of cotton manufactures, and silver silver; this last, in which is comprised banking, is to come out all right, which is a good reason for shares advancing. Other concurring causes are cheering the silk dealers. On Sunday last, the fifth day of the fifth moon, there was some thunder—a most lucky thing for all who hold silk, both because it happened to thunder on that particular day and because it has not thundered on the fifth day of the fifth moon since 1876, a year for ever memorable for the high prices obtained for the article. And on the strength of this lucky coincidence we are told that orders to buy were telegraphed on Sunday to the country. What makes these omens almost certainties is that silk has advanced here in price, and that it is said telegrams have been received reporting that the European silk crop will not be so large as was expected. When Chinese merchants thus bring science to the aid of their trading, what chance, it may be asked, have foreigners in competition with them!

THE ‘HAESHIN SIN NANZING’ COLLISION CASE.

Decision was given at Shanghai on the 15th instant by the Court of Arbitration convened to investigate the circumstances of the collision between the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Haeshin* and the Indo-China Co.'s steamer *Sin Nanzing*. The Court consisted of Mr. G. Jamieson, Acting Assistant Judge of H. B. M.'s Supreme Court, with Captain Allison, a. s. *Feiling*, and Captain Carozzi, a. s. *Whon*. We understand that the *Sin Nanzing* was brought to blame for the collision and decreed to pay all damages.

That the bulk of the ordinance to be supplied for the fortifications will be efficient leaders, is generally believed; but that they will be shelled out by muzzle-loading guns until the new ones are ready.

That the question is still not definitely decided, whether the Canton Barriers do or do not belong to the class of “mythical monsters,” although the riverine way is still blocked for Coast steamers.

That as the very essence of these associations lies in their secrecy and under-hander coercion, it is difficult to obtain evidence which would meet the demands of our legal system, and therefore deportation is a wise measure.

That the sleek and silent Lukong is deep in this business, and that as many of those now in the force are utterly untrustworthy, they should be turned out once and for all. I do not know whether they were attacking or being attacked. They broke the front door. Afterwards five forced their way into my house and went beyond my bed. Bamboo were thrown into my house from the window. The police got in and shone their lamps on the men. The men were quite tame, but one of the police beat a bamboo stick on the man's head, and each received a blow as he came out from below the bed. Lo Aluk was a coolie. I do not know if he had any ill feeling towards those coolies. The police as they were taking the men out broke a number of things in my house. The case was adjourned till Thursday.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The N.C. Daily News is of opinion that unless the community of Hongkong speak out against the new opium convention, this Colony will assuredly be made a customs station for the collection of Chinese taxes on opium. While thanking our contemporaries for its good intentions, we take the liberty of saying that we feel convinced that there is not the slightest chance of its

failing to be realized. If there were, we

have no doubt the community of Hongkong would speak out to a man in the most emphatic language against a concession which would not only work irreparable injury to a profitable and legitimate branch of the trade of the port, but which would be sacrificing our right to be called a British Colony.

That the Government will do well to carefully consider the suggestions made by the Trial Commission and the Chinese merchants, especially the latter, as they know more about the inner workings of the Chinese system than any European can possibly do.

That flogging should be made possible for every returned deportee, especially in the case of those who are highly dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony.

That the case of Chang Chi is becoming monotonous, but as strict law is likely

in this case to do great injury, the endurance of the monotony may not be misplaced.

That the Hongkong Government have acted sensibly in defining the fairways, but that some extra regulations are required during dark nights.

That the whistling nuisance has been amply provided for, and that the Harbour Master himself must be glad of the quietness thus brought about.

That a successful litigant is right when he prizes the fine intelligence of the Hongkong Jury.

That the King of Violinists, M. Remenyi, is a grand player, and that he deserves a fair better reception than he has obtained in musical Hongkong.

That the fear of making the \$3 fee a precedent has frightened paterfamilias away from the less enjoyable concerto, and that all parties concerned are the losers thereby.

That Solomon incurred a grave responsibility when he wrote the ambiguous phrase “Spare the rod and spoil the child.”

That road-making, when left to Chinese supervision, is far from satisfactory, as witness the Praja to the east of the Blue Buildings.

That the sea-wall at Cadzow Bay, on

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That three typhoons should be chasing each other up to the north within a week's time is most unreasonable, and that this sort of thing must be seen to. That the officers sent to inspect our Defences are said to have done their work right speedily, and that, if a few more experts be sent on to inspect during the next few years, the result will be that the ideal Defences will continue for long to be unfinished “castles in the air.”

That all the reports that have been in circulation, cannot be true, otherwise the combination of the Defences is a very long way off indeed.

That some rumours have it that the whole of Stonecutter's Island must be handed over to the military authorities—Lazarus, Government Powder Depot, Rabbits Warren, and all.

That others whisper that another Island will have to be built for another fort, the spot this time being between Stonecutter's and Green Islands, as at present charged with being connected with the Gough Street riot was then proceeded with, Dr Ho Kai prosecuting and Mr Wilson defending. The first witness called for the defence was

Tsang Kam Chin, a clerk to Messrs Wotton & Deacon, who said—I had occasion to go to the house No. 1 Gough Street. I went there about 7.15 p.m. I heard a noise like the sound of the shooting of dohns. I did not hear crackers or anything of the kind. I went to the window and looked below. I saw about three or four houses distant, a crowd of about 50 or 60. I noticed No. 6 Gough Street. The door was being shut. After seeing this I ran down stairs and went to the front of No. 6. The crowd, with bamboo knocked at the door, evidently attempting to force an entry into the house. I noticed that the men attacking the door had a stick pinned on to their queues. District watchman No. 33 was there. He arrested the 9th prisoner. I asked him why he did not arrest the men with white sticks. He said he did not know. It was impossible that men could enter No. 20. Another looking was standing near me. He was shouting. I stayed till the police came. The crowd dispersed about two minutes before the police came. They took all the bamboo away, leaving one in No. 6. Lo Aluk came with the police.

That the only alternative open is to be the happy idea, borrowed from the ancient times of Confucius, of blocking up the channel by means of palisades, with rows of internal machines as a more durable decoration.

That altogether our Defences are again in a transition stage which is evidently calculated to call forth another display of the excessive “loyalty” of the Legislative Council.

That a further vote on account of a quarter of a million sterling, at 32 per cent, will probably be sufficient to set Lord Granville and others into official hysterics about Hongkong loyalty.

That the question of muzzle-loading guns has been relegated to a secondary place in the face of the report of the experts on the incompleteness of the defensive works.

That the bulk of the ordinance to be supplied for the fortifications will be efficient leaders, is generally believed; but that they will be shelled out by muzzle-loading guns until the new ones are ready.

That the question is still not definitely decided, whether the Canton Barriers do or do not belong to the class of “mythical monsters,” although the riverine way is still blocked for Coast steamers.

That as the very essence of these associations lies in their secrecy and under-hander coercion, it is difficult to obtain evidence which would meet the demands of our legal system, and therefore deportation is a wise measure.

That the Government will do well to carefully consider the suggestions made by the Trial Commission and the Chinese merchants, especially the latter, as they know more about the inner workings of the Chinese system than any European can possibly do.

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## THE COLONIES.

Mr Edwin Arnold contributes to the Academy the following "Oriental Tribute to the Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition by the Queen." It is literally translated from the Arabic of Habib Anthony Salmoné:

Is it possible I gaze on? do "The Garden's" gates unfold?  
Brother tell me, am I dreaming! are these visions I behold?

All the bairns of one Dominion into one rejoicing brought  
In the shade of their pleasure. Such a marvel what hath wrought!

Yet I know I see the truth now! Seeking light in the Sun alone,  
My blind eyes brandling: midst her Joins Victoria gives:

Of the West supreme Sultan she hath led the South,  
She and the East attend her, bringing all their treasures forth;

Virtly she wears the signs won by Suliman the old,  
Gifted with three magic letters curving upon the stone in gold.

And this brings all she asks for: as unto that King of Kings;

What herself should be denied her of the whole World's greatest kings!

For the Blue sea is thy sapphire, and the golden stars

Allah's name upon its surface with their rays of magic might;

And its wide tide wash to Britain all the riches of the earth,

Flowing in with ships of treasure, ebbs out with ships again.

Like winged birds they skim the Ocean, messengers

Out of all the British nations unto Thee, their Queen and Friend.

The world, a vast People, gathering joyfully to-day,

All their hearts in one heart blent thus their reverie to-day.

Peace and quietness be with thee; this thine East plays as thy West.

## STATE SOCIALISM.

(Chamber of Commerce Journal.)

Communities, like individuals, are subject to contagion, sometimes more or less hysterical. The leading populations of Europe have, of late years, been developing socialist tendencies, and there are signs, visible to all eyes, that Governments, under the pressure of extended suffrage, are not disinclined, or find the motives compelled, to adopt measures in the direction of State Socialism.

As the old, and to our mind healthy and sound, theory of Government, which allied representation and taxation in a natural connection, is in danger of being subverted, it may not be unfeeling for business men to examine what the consequences of State Socialism are likely to be.

Business, whether industrial or agricultural, necessitating, as it does, the employment of capital, demands as its first condition of investment, a certain social order and security. Socialism, on the other hand, whilst recognising the importance of capital for productive purposes, appears to aim at obtaining possession of so necessary a motive power as capital, by subverting the slow and laborious process of accumulation by present self-denial, in favour of legal dispossession of the present owners, and the redistribution of existing wealth amongst all members of society.

The modern socialism of Lassalle and of Karl Marx further seeks to deprecate the value attached to capital as a result of the experience gained by the generations which have followed one another on this planet up to the close of the nineteenth century, by attaching a new and much increased value to labour. Capital is admittedly valueless without labour—in one shape or another. Lassalle bases his new social religion on this economical fact, and, discarding in favour of labour the other great economic principle of the relation between supply and demand as establishing value, affirms that labour is underpaid, and that its real remuneration should rank equally with that of capital. Some later disciples of socialist theories appear to go further even than this, and seek, on the plea of its necessity, to equalise the value of all labour, whether mental or of the body, skilled or unskilled. Mr. Karl Pearson, M.A. of Cambridge, advocates in a pamphlet based to the working classes at the late general elections, that as the labour of the crossing sweeper and of the Lord Chancellor are equally necessary to society, because somebody must perform those labours and all or any others, that all labour is of equal social value, and should be remunerated on one and the same basis. Mr. Pearson thus brings the theories of Lassalle and of Marx to their *reductio ad absurdum*.

At first sight it would appear that the very absurdity of such a contention as the equalisation of manual and intellectual labour, of unskilled handicraft, and of the most laboriously trained professional skill, would carry its own curse. Unfortunately it is not so. Intelligence, knowledge, and experience seem to offer no securities against the seductions of the theories of socialist equality, which are to be found at once in the mouth of the ignorant and self-interested, and of those who have enjoyed the advantages of the highest and most liberal intellectual training, obtainable in this and other countries. These theories are knowingly intertwined with a certain species of seeming humanitarianism, they deal in some instances cleverly—as in the case of Lassalle—in others most blunderingly—as in the case of George—with the theories of political economy, and they appeal in all cases to the ignorance and the self-interest of the masses. It is in the latter fact that the danger lies, and it is to the development of this danger, encouraged as it is by the extension of political power throughout the classes of Europe which are unblashed by capital, that we more especially direct attention. Socialism allies itself to trades unionism, inasmuch as both are antagonistic to the development of individual superiority, and consequently to the progress, and both tend, if more generally adopted, to a levelling down to the unprogressive average of the majority. Trades unionism, by its discouragement of piecework and its love for uniformity in remuneration, deprives the clever worker of any inducement to work more or better than his fellows, also, Scotland, by its equality of all labour, which deprives workers of all spirit of emulation and all recognition in practical reward, would level down humanity to a constantly degrading average. As the domestic fowl loses its power of flight from want of practice, so also mankind, from want of emulation and of inducement to rise, would slowly sink back, were socialism thrown to prevail, to the lowest type from which it has laboriously risen since its creation.

This being the philosophic and inevitable outcome of theoretic socialism, if applied to mankind in the condition of mental and physical weakness, which appears to be one of the essential conditions throughout nature in this universe—whatever it may be in other planets unknown and inaccessible to us—it becomes doubly interesting, and to some even enigmatical, to examine what is likely to be the outcome of Socialism, if applied on an extended basis by the State. It can be safely assumed that State So-

cialism is in a considerable degree inseparable—to what precise amount will depend on the action taken by capitalists within the next few years—from Parliamentary institutions with extended suffrage, and particularly from democracies. That we are drifting fast towards universal democracy is incontestable. The British race is covering the area of the world so quickly, and its population is multiplying so rapidly, that the European epoch may be said to be already past. The future, almost, from to-day forwards, is in the hands of the new States of Canada, of the United States of America, of Australia, of British Africa, and of British Asia. Already the reaction from these new lands, these new democracies, is causing Europe to vibrate; yet a few years and it will predominate to the exclusion of the world. Let us, therefore, if only in self-protection, look ahead, and attempt to forecast what the new regime will bring with it.

Will the coming Colonial World follow Europe in its late developed tendency to do everything for the State? Will the Colonial democracies in their youthful plenitude of power, physical and mental, follow the best trained of European States and emulate the German Chancellor in his socialistic legislation, framed in the hope of escaping socialism by anticipation? Are we in England animated by the same fears as the strongest statesman in Europe, in which to enlarge the scope of our socialistic enactments? After confiding to Government the management of our Posts, our Telegraphs, our Telephones, our Smoke regulation, our River pollution, our Patent and Trade Mark registration, the relations between employers and workmen, and between landlords and tenants, are we to follow yet further in this direction? In the State to promote an! protect our Trade and Shipping, it is to regulate the hours during which it is right and good for juvenile and adult labour to work in shops, it is to descend into the details of labelling poisons, it is to attempt the great problem of the management of our railway and canal traffic?

Having a little curiosity to know how such stories grow in travelling, I took the liberty while at the village of Llanystad to call upon the Vicar, the Rev. T. Evans, and to enquire about this wonderful cure. Though a total stranger to him, both he and his wife most graciously entertained me in a half hour's conversation, principally touching the case of Mr Pugh, in which they seemed to take a deep and sympathetic interest, having been familiar with his suffering, and now rejoiced in what seemed to them a most remarkable cure.

The Vicar remarked that he presumed his name had been connected with the report from him having mentioned the case to Mr John Thomas, a chemist of Llanion. He said Mr Pugh was formerly a resident of the parish, but was now living in the parish of Llanddeiniol.

He strongly avouched Mr Wm. Pugh's character as a respectable farmer, and worthy of credit. I left the venerable Vicar with a livelier sense of the happy relation of a pastor and people, feeling that he was one who truly sympathised with all who are afflicted in mind, body, or estate.

On my return to Abergavenny, I was impressed with a desire to see Mr Pugh, whose reputation stood too high. His farm is called Pannoc-Mawr, situated above the village, situated near the summit of a smooth round hill, overlooking a beautiful valley in which is situated the lonely ivy-mantled Church of Llanystad. I found Mr Pugh, apparently about 40 years old, of medium height, rather slight, with a pleasant and intelligent face. I told him I had heard of his great affliction and of his remarkable and almost miraculous relief, and that I had come to learn from his own lips what there was of truth in the reports.

Mr Pugh remarked that his neighbours had taken a kindly and sympathetic interest in his case for many years, but of late their interest had been greatly awakened by a change in his condition. What you report as having heard abroad, said he, is substantially true, with one exception. I never understood that my case was ever given up as hopeless by any Physician. I have been treated by several Doctors hereabouts, as good as any in Wales, but unfortunately no prescription of theirs ever brought the desired relief.

Fifteen years ago, said I, I first became connected with a sour and deranged stomach and loss of appetite, which the Doctors told me was Diarrhoea. What food I could hold in my stomach seemed to do me no good, and was often thrown up with painful retching. This was followed after a time with a hardness and a raw soreness of the throat which the Doctors called bronchitis, and I was treated for that, but with little success. Then came shortness of breath and a sense of suffocation, especially night, with clammy sweat, and I would have to get out of bed and sometimes open a door or window in winter weather to fill my lungs with the cold air.

About six years ago, I became so bad that I could not sleep in bed, but had to take my quiet rest and dream sleep sitting in an armchair. My affliction seemed to be working downward into my bowels as well as upwards into my lungs and throat.

In the violent coughing spasms which grow more frequent, my abdomen would expand and contract and at times it would seem that all my entrails. All this time I was reduced in strength so that I could perform only a few steps.

Money Orders on the United Kingdom for sums not exceeding £5 are granted by means of Postal Notes, as to which see separate notice on the Hongkong Postal Guide.

Several spasmodic attacks, and my family and neighbours became alarmed, believing that certainly I would not survive, when a neighbour, who had some knowledge, or had heard of the medicine, sent to Abergavenny by the driver of the Omnibus Post, some seven miles distant, and fetched a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

This medicine they administered to me according to the directions, when to their surprise and delight no less than my own, the spasm ceased. I began to eat, and my stomach was calmed as a gentle cathartic, and I felt a sense of quiet comfort all through, as I had not before realized in many years. I could walk around the house and breathe comfortably in a few hours after I had taken the medicine. I have continued to take the medicine daily now for something over two months, and I can lie down and sleep sweetly at night and have not since had a recurrence of those terrible spasms and sweatings. I have been so long broken down and reduced in my whole system that I have not tried to perform any very hard out-door labour, despite it being to prudent lest by over-exertion I may do myself injury before my strength is fully restored. I feel that my stomach and bowels have been and are being thoroughly renovated and renewed by the medicine. In fact I feel like a new man.

I have been much gratified by my neighbours, especially by the good Vicar of Llanystad, who with his sympathetic wife have come three miles to send tea to my recovery.

I bid Mr Pugh goodbye, happy that even one at least among thousands had found a remedy for an aggravating disease. Believing this remarkable case of Dystoeic asthma to be known to the public, I beg to submit the above facts as they are related to me.

F. T. W.

+ By means of Postal Notes.

## INTIMATIONS.

## Government Notification.

No. 66.  
HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

The following Rules regarding signalling at the Peak are published for general information.

By Command,  
FREDERICK STEWART,  
Acting Colonial Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1883.

SIGNAL STATION, VICTORIA PORT, HONGKONG,  
1823 Feet above Sea Level.

1. The Union Jack will be hoisted at the Mast Head when any vessel is being signalled.

2. The Commercial Code of Signals for all Nations will be used at the Station.

3. All Signals made by vessels in the Oiling will be repeated.

4. When Signalling to Men-of-War in the Harbour or in the Oiling, a White Ensign will be hoisted at the Flagstaff, and at the Mast Head of the Man-of-War.

5. When a Steamer, or the steamer of a Steamer, is sighted, the Compass Bearing at the Yard Arm, and Distance off the Mast Head will be hoisted. If, when the vessel is made out, she is not a Mail Steamer, the Vessel's Distinguishing Flag will be substituted for the Compass Signal, and it will be kept flying until the ship anchors. The Distance Signal will be kept up fifteen minutes after the Steamer is made out.

6. If the Steamer is a regular Mail Steamer a Gun will be fired, and a Ball over the English, French, or American Ensign, with the Dist. off at that time, will be shown at the Mast Head. The Compass Signal and Symbol will be hoisted until the vessel anchor.

7. Regular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 1, 1886.

C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, June 7, 1886.

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## Mails.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1883.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

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## INSURANCES.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

— — —

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

June 18, 1886.

— — —

ADAMSON, Jas. 1 Loy Hang, 2

AIRTON, M. T. 1 Luu, Cesare, 1

ASNESS, H. 1 Marlin, G. W. 2

BARNARD, Jon. 1 Martin, M. Z. 1

BOUTEIL, A. 1 Macal, J. 1

CARTON, Howard 1 McMurry, W. H. 1

CASE, Fred H. E. 1 Melville, Miss E. 1

CHIESTA, E. 1 Menzies, W. W. 1

COLEMAN, J. 1 Morris, J. 1

COLLINS, J. H. 1 Morris, H. 1

CONNIE, Mrs J. 1 Mackay, N. 1

CROTHORN, E. 1 Maxim, M. E. 1

CRAYEN, T. 4 Mandis, Madame, 1

CURRIE, W. J. 1 Nordin, L. 1